1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

BC

A-4

Influence of external factors on development of sex glands of sparrow. E. POLIKARPOVA (Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., 1940, [illegible], 91—95).—In male sparrows, the rate of development of the sex glands is accelerated and, during the seasons of sexual [illegible], the development of the glands is stimulated by [illegible] the natural periods of daylight, during [illegible] days, with illumination for 10 hr. with electric light. The supplementary illumination is much less effective in female sparrows which are favourably affected only when they live in the presence of males and of nests or nest-building materials. In the females, supplementary illumination for periods exceeding approx. 80 days retards development of the sex glands. W. McC.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

POLIKAR OVA, E. E.

Effect of certain factors on the formation of nodular graphite. S. G. Guterman, G. A. Pisarenko, and E. E. Polikarpova. *Liteĭnoe Proizvodstvo* 1952, No. 5, 19-21.—Specimens of cast iron alloyed with 0.4% of each Si and Mg were cast in sand molds and then quenched 15, 30, and 45 sec. after the beginning of eutectic transformation. All of them showed nodular graphite, which is formed in the eutectic $t°$ interval, with the exception of specimens contg. more than 0.06% S. The effect of Si, Mn, and P concn. on nodulation is slight. Addn. of Mg increases the tendency of iron towards undercooling, while that of Si reduces it. Treatment with Mg lowers the graphitization rate as was shown by annealing chill cast specimens at 900° while recording their dimensional changes. After 30 min., Mg-treated iron showed 1.77% graphite and the untreated one 2.38%. J. D. Gat

POLIKARPOVA, E. F.

"External factors and the sexual cycle in birds." (p. 39) by E. F. Polikarpova.

SO: Journal of General Biology (Zhurnal Obschei Biologii) Volume II No. 1, 1941.

SMETNEV, A.S.; MAKAROVA, N.A.; POLIKARPOVA, E.G.

Cases of hemorrhagic complications following the use of anticoagulants in myocardial infarct. Terap. arkh. 35 no.5:39-43 My'63 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy terapii I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.N.Vinogradov).

POLIKARPOVA, G.A. (Kazan', Universitetskaya, 34, kv.2)

Nerve cells in the structure of the walls of blood vessels. Arkh. anat. gist. i embr. 41 no.8:91-93 Ag '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Kafedra gistologii (zav. -- prof. G.I. Zabusov) Kazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(BLOOD VESSELS--INNERVATION)

POLIKA[illegible], [illegible], [illegible]

[illegible]ipation of the [illegible] changes of myoneural synapses during path[illegible] processes and in experiments. Nauch. trudy Kaz. g[illegible] inst. [illegible] (MIRA 18:9)

1. Kafedra gistologii [illegible] Kazanskogo [illegible]

POLIKARPOVA, G.A. (Kazan, Universitetskaya ul. 34, kv.2); SIMELEVA, G.N. (Kazan, Boynichnaya, 19, kv.1)
Effect of carbocholine on the structure of myoneural synapses. Arkh. anat., gist. i embr. 47 no.12:44-49 D '64.
(MIRA 18:4)

1. Kafedra gistologii (zav. - prof. G.I.Zabusov) Kazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

POLIKARPOVA, G.A.; SVATKO, L.G.; SHMELEVA, G.N.

Schwann glial elements in the changes of neuromuscular junctions. Acta morph. acad. sci. Hung. 12 no.4:379-386 '64

1. Department of Histology (Head: Prof. G.I.Zabussov), Medical Institute, Kasan, USSR.

USSR / Human and Animal Morphology, (Normal and Pathological). S
Nervous System.
Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 21, 1958, 97030

Author : Polikarpova, G. A.
Inst : [redacted] 1. Kafedra gistologii Kazanskogo meditsiskogo inst.
Title : On the Question of Glottis Innervation.

Orig Pub : Arkhiv anatomii, gistol. i embriologii, 1957, 34, No 5, 62-67

Abstract : In dogs and cats, partially by experiments, peculiarities of the structure and distribution of receptors were discovered. Intra-epithelial, bushy-shaped sensory endings, endings of glomerular type and sensory bulbs, complicated free sensory endings of the mucosal membrane, and non-encapsulated glomeruli of vessel walls, are described. A receptory apparatus in the lymphatic tissue of tonsils was discovered.

Card 1/1

POLIKARPOVA, I.P.

USSR/Physics - Decomposition of Ag and Cu FD-901

Card 1/1 Pub. 153-10/26

Author : Arkharov, V. I. and Polikarpova, I. P.

Title : Effect of small admixtures of iron on decomposition of super saturated solid solutions of silver in copper

Periodical : Zhur. tekh. fiz. 24, 1244-1246, Jul 1954

Abstract : A small admixture of iron accelerates the decomposition of a solid solution of Ag and Cu. This effect is particularly strong at temperatures of 400 to 500° with short exposure; thereafter the effect levels out. Taking into consideration that the presence of Fe does not affect the solubility of Ag and Cu, the authors assume that the accelerating effect of Fe admixture on the decomposition of the solid Ag-Cu solution is caused by internal adsorption. Seven references.

Institution : --

Submitted : December 15, 1953

AGAPOVA, Ye.V.; AKHAROV, V.I.; POLIKARPOVA, I.P.

Simultaneous effect of beryllium and antimony impurities on the aging of copper-silver alloys. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 16 no.6:927-929 D '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut fiziki metallov AN SSSR.

Поликарпова И.П.

USSR/Physics - Solubility of Ag-Cu FD-902

Card 1/1 Pub 153-11/26

Author : Arkharov, V. I., Vangegeym, S. D., Magat, L. M. and Polikarpova, I. P.

Title : Solubility of silver and copper in presence of small admixtures of beryllium or iron

Periodical : Zhur. tekh. fiz. 24, 1247-1253, Jul 1954

Abstract : Study lattice parameters of solid solutions of various composition using x-ray techniques. Results confirm former assumptions on the mechanism governing the effect of admixtures on kinetics of aging. Kinetics are based on internal adsorption of admixtures. Five references Arkharov et al. Tables; graphs.

Institution : --

Submitted : December 15, 1953

SOV/137-58-8-17694

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1958 Nr 8, p 213 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Arkharov, V. I., Moiseyev, A. I., Polikarpova, I. P.

TITLE: An Investigation of the Effect of Small Quantities of Additives on the Kinetics of Aging of Alloys (Issledovaniye vliyaniya malykh primesey na kinetiku stareniya splavov)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Issled. po zharoprochn. splavam. Vol 2. Moscow, AN SSSR, 1957 pp 92-97

ABSTRACT: Hardness measurements were employed in an investigation dealing with the combined accelerating and retarding effect of time-rate-affecting additives on the early stages of the aging (A) process of Cu alloys containing up to 6% of Ag. Sb (up to 0.5%) and Be (up to 0.3%) served respectively as the accelerating and retarding additives. The alloys were prepared from electrolytic Cu (99.9% pure), Ag and Sb (both 99.9% pure), and Be (97.7% pure). Following a two-hour anneal at a temperature of 800°C and a period of cooling in the furnace, the ingots were forged at room temperature, in order to reduce their thickness from 8 mm to 6mm and rolled until their final thickness amounted to 5 mm; they were then homogenized in a

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An Investigation of the Effect of Small Quantities (cont.)

charcoal packing for a period of 50 hrs at a temperature of 800° and were allowed to cool in air. After a two-hour exposure to 780-790° the specimens were quenched in ice water. The A was carried out at 360° the first stage of the process (up to maximum hardness of the alloy) requiring from 0.5 to 2 hrs; the total duration of the process amounted to 3-5 hrs. Every 15 minutes the specimens were taken out of the furnace and were cooled in water, after which their hardness was measured. The average rate of aging was determined from the curves showing the hardness as a function of the A time. It was established that the accelerating and retarding time-rate-affecting additives, present concurrently in a solid solution undergoing decomposition, do not have an additive effect upon the process of A. A maximum rate of A was observed in an alloy with a minimum amount of Be additive (in the presence of Sb); the absolute magnitude of this rate is greater than the rate of A in an alloy with the same concentration of Sb but containing no Be. The absolute magnitude of hardness of alloys containing both Sb and Be is greater than that of alloys containing no additives or only one of the additives. The strong influence of small amounts of Sb and Be on the rate of A is explained by internal adsorption of Sb and Be in distorted zones of the junctions of the primary regions with increased density of Ag concentration, or in zones of new-phase nuclei with their surrounding solid

SOV/137-58-8-17694

An Investigation of the Effect of Small Quantities (cont.)

solution. Owing to adsorptional concentration changes in these transitional zones, the rate of Ag diffusion, which is instrumental in the expansion of primary zones of increased density and in further growth of newly-formed crystal nuclei of the precipitating phase, is greatly changed. Bibliography: 18 references.

V. N.

1. Antimony--beryllium-copper-silver alloys--Analysis 2. Antimony-beryllium-copper-silver alloys--Aging

Card 3/3

POLIKARPOVA, I.P

18(7) (b7) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1340

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Ural'skiy filial. Institut fiziki metallov

Voprosy teorii zharoprochnosti metallicheskikh splavov (Problems in the Theory of Heat Resistance of Metal Alloys) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958. 160 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vyp. 19) 3,500 copies printed.

Eds.: Arkharov, V.I. and Sadovskiy, V.D.; Ed. of Publishing House: Rzheznikov, V.S.; Tech. Ed.: Novichkova, N.D.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for specialists in the field of physical metallurgy.

COVERAGE: (Abstract of Article 1) The articles in this book constitute reports on extensive studies, conducted between 1949 and 1954 by the Institute of Physical Metallurgy at the Urals Branch of the Academy of Sciences, USSR, and devoted to the development of a general theory of heat resistance. A strong need was felt for such a theory because of insufficient knowledge of the physical mechanism of deformation

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phenomena occurring in materials at high temperatures and the resultant difficulty of explaining the frequent difference in behavior of materials under test conditions and under actual operating conditions. The studies centered around the investigation of two basic assumptions: 1) localization of the processes of high-temperature plastic deformation in the zones of structural heterogeneity in a solid body undergoing deformation 2) internal adsorption of certain dissolved addition agents in the vicinity of these heterogeneities. The combined effect of these two phenomena on the heat resistance of the material is very important, because they are both localized in the same zones of the alloy. Actually, deformation develops in zones where the composition of the alloy, as a result of internal adsorption, is quite different from the average composition of the alloy. Another important factor in this connection is the fact that the effect of internal adsorption depends on previous heat treatment. From this it follows that small additions, frequently even those

too small to be detected by analysis, may considerably change the heat resistance of the alloy, in varying degrees, depending on the heat treatment. It may be concluded that the main factor determining the heat resistance of a crystal is the interatomic bonds in the lattice, which bonds change according to the composition of the solid solution. The first stage of the investigations has been completed and forms the subject matter of the present collection of papers. Results indicate that the basic assumptions have been verified to a considerable extent. These two phenomena, as related to such heterogeneities as transcrystallite joining in polycrystalline alloys (under specified conditions of deformation) have proved to be of decisive importance and can be used as the basis of a hypothesis on how heat resistance is affected by the localization of deformation and by internal adsorption of addition agents in the vicinity of the more minute structural heterogeneities, i.e., the elements of subcrystallite structure (further work is indicated in this direction). Article 2 of the collection gives an

extensive treatment of the basis of attack on the problem of heat resistance as investigated at the Institute, together with a detailed discussion of the guiding principle underlying all aspects of the study. Articles 3 and 4 attempt to explain the high adsorbability of small additions of a number of elements (e.g., Mo, Wo, Cb, Ti, Al, B) in iron-chrome-nickel austenite. Article 4 is concerned specifically with the diffusional mobility of one of the main components of the alloy(nickel) in transcrystallite transition zones, an important characteristic as regards heat resistance, inasmuch as plastic deformation at high temperatures [apparently] proceeds by a diffusion-type mechanism. Confirmation of this hypothesis was obtained by analysis of experimental data on high-temperature stress relaxation. This analysis is the subject of Article 10, whereas Article 9 is directly concerned with experimental work on the measurement of stress relaxation. The correlation between data on the transcrystallite diffusional mobility of nickel and on stress relaxation in the investigated alloys is

given in Article 11. Article 8 describes methods of measuring high-temperature stress relaxation. Article 5 gives experimental data on the effect of small additions of elements of high internal adsorbability on creep in solid solutions. In this study it is shown that under conditions of low stresses, when the deformation is markedly localized in the transcrystallite transition zones, the adsorption-prone addition agent exhibits a strengthening effect. With high stresses, when the deformation is mainly of the slip type and is distributed throughout the crystallite, internal adsorption of the addition element ceases, but in certain cases of high stress the addition element may lower the resistance of the material to flow. Additional data on this question are given in Articles 6 and 14. Article 7 presents the results of an attempt at experimental microinterferometric confirmation of the occurrence of changes in the distribution of strain in the grain of metal containing small amounts of addition agents. The first small additions produce a marked effect on the deformation, which (with low stresses) is

localized at the intercrystallite boundaries; the alloy is strengthened. An increase in the amount of the addition agents results in a coarsening of the crystallites, which increase the rate of flow. These results also agree with the basic hypothesis concerning the effect of internal adsorption on heat resistance and supplement the hypothesis with indications of the range of strain conditions under which the adsorption phenomenon plays a significant role. In the course of investigating stress relaxation, an unusual effect was observed in certain alloys, namely "negative relaxation", consisting in the growth of stresses with time, instead of the usual natural decrease. This effect has been explained by assuming that under the conditions of the relaxation test a phase transformation takes place in the material, resulting in a lowering of the specific volume (discussed in Article 12). This effect received further confirmation in the study reported in Article 13. In Article 16 the author examines the possibility of extending the basic idea of these investigations to sub crystallite structural heterogeneities, especially to those which arise and develpp in aging. Since the majority of heat-resistant alloys undergo aging, the internal-adsorption phenomeon becomes a problem of great importance.

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Problems in the Theory of Heat Resistance of Metal Alloys SOV/1340

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

ARKHAROV, V.I.; IVANOVSKAYA, S.I.; POLIKARPOVA, I.P.; CHUPRAKOVA, N.P.

Investigating nonuniformity in interstitial diffusion of nickel in polycrystalline iron-chromium-nickel alloys. Trudy Inst.fiz. met.UFAN SSSR no.19:23-42 '58. (MIRA 12:2)
(Diffusion) (Iron-chromium-nickel alloys)

SOV/126-6-4-9/34

AUTHOR: Arkharov, V.I., Belenkova, M.M., Mikheyev, M.N., Moiseyev, A.I. and Polikarpova, I.P.

TITLE: The Effect of Small Additions of Antimony and Beryllium on Ageing of the Copper-Silver Alloys (Part IV. On the Problem of Causes of the Effects of Small Alloying Additions on the Kinetics of Ageing of Alloys) (O vliyanii malykh primesey sur'my i berilliya na stareniye splavov med' - serebro (k voprosu o prichinakh vliyaniya malykh primesey na kinetiku stareniya splavov. IV))

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1958, Vol 6, Nr 4, pp 633-642 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In his previous work (Ref.1-3) the result of which indicated that small additions of horophilic elements (elements showing preference for the grain boundaries) present in a supersaturated solid solution could affect the kinetics of its decompositon by the mechanism of adsorption enrichment of the structurally distorted zones linking the nuclei of decomposition with the solid solution matrix, Arkharov studied the effects of single

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The Effect of Small Additions of Antimony and Beryllium on Ageing of the Copper-Silver Alloys (Part IV. On the Problem of Causes of the Effects of Small Alloying Additions on the Kinetics of Ageing of Alloys)

additions. The object of the present investigation was to study the simultaneous effect of two horophilic additions. The experimental alloys whose detailed chemical analysis is given in a table on p 633, contained 6% Ag with 0.2 - 0.5% Sb and 0.02 - 0.3% Be added either separately or jointly. The alloys were melted in a H.F. induction furnace, in a graphite crucible with borax used as the covering flux. The cast ingots were heated under charcoal to 800°C, held at the temperature for 2 hrs and cooled in the furnace. They were then rolled to strip 5 mm thick which, after a homogenising treatment consisting of 50 hours at 800°C was used for the preparation of the experimental test pieces. The process of ageing was studied by measuring the variation of hardness, magnetic susceptibility and electrical resistance. The measurements of Rockwell hardness were taken at

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15-30 minute intervals on specimens solution treated at 780 - 790°C and aged at 370°C. Magnetic susceptibility was measured with the aid of a magnetic balance at room temperature and at 370, 400 and 420°C. The measurements were taken at 10-15 minute intervals and in every case the value of relative magnetic susceptibility was determined, i.e. the force acting on the investigated specimen was compared with the force acting on a standard nickel sulphate specimen placed in an identical magnetic field. Electrical resistance was measured by the comparison of potential drop method, using a potentiometer and a sensitive galvanometer. In this case, both the solution treatment and ageing (at 370°C) were carried out in vacuum and the measurements were taken at 15 minute intervals. From the experimental data the average rate of ageing

Card 3/11 (v_{cm} = the ratio of the maximum increment of the studied

The Effect of Small Additions of Antimony and Beryllium on Ageing of the Copper-Silver Alloys (Part IV. On the Problem of Causes of the Effects of Small Alloying Additions on the Kinetics of Ageing of Alloys)

property to the length of time required to effect this variation) was calculated for various investigated alloys and the results were reproduced graphically. Fig1 shows how v_{cm} (assessed on the basis of hardness measurements) of alloys with a constant Sb content aged at 370°C varied with increasing Be content. The variation of v_{cm} (calculated from the data on magnetic susceptibility) of alloys containing 0.2% Sb and aged at 370, 400 and 420° with increasing Be content is shown in Fig.2, while Fig.3 shows the effect of Be on v_{cm} (determined on the basis of electrical resistance measurements) of the 0.2% Sb alloy aged at 370°C. The effect of the Sb and Be additions on the course of the ageing process in its various stages was determined on the basis of the measurements of magnetic susceptibility, since this property could be measured

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with higher accuracy and without the necessity of interrupting the heat treatment. To this end, graphs showing the time-dependence of $\Delta\chi$ were constructed, $\Delta\chi$ being the difference between the values of the relative magnetic susceptibility of two alloys aged for a given period at 370°C: one with and the other without the addition(s), the effect of which was being examined. In this way the effect of Sb and Be (added separately) on the ageing process of the Cu-Ag alloy is shown on Fig.4. It can be seen that while antimony accelerates ageing at every stage of this process (this effect being most pronounced at t = 30 min) the effect of beryllium is quite different: In the first stages of the ageing treatment this addition accelerates ageing, but beginning from a certain moment, it slows the process down. (The higher the Be content the earlier is the moment at which its delaying effect comes into operation

The Effect of Small Additions of Antimony and Beryllium on Ageing of the Copper-Silver Alloys. (Part IV. On the Problem of Causes of the Effects of small Alloying Additions on the Kinetics of Ageing of Alloys)

and the greater is the magnitude of the effect.) The effect of 0.2% Sb on ageing of Cu-Ag alloys containing 0.02 and 0.1% Be (Fig.5) is similar to its effect on the binary Cu-Ag alloy. The same applies to the effect of simultaneous additions of Sb and Be, except that in this case the maximum value of $\Delta\chi$ decreases with increasing Be content (Fig.6). The effect of Be on kinetics of ageing of the Cu-Ag alloy containing 0.2% Sb is much more complex. At small concentrations (0.02%) beryllium accelerates ageing of the Cu-Ag-Sb alloy (graph 1) in all stages of the process, $\Delta\chi$ reaching its maximum after 1 hr. 0.1% Be slows the process down in its initial stage and accelerates it slightly in the final stage. When present in larger quantities (0.2 - 0.3%) it slows down the ageing process of the Cu-Ag-Sb alloy at every

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stage, its effect being most pronounced at t = 30 min. The following interpretation of the obtained results is offered by the present authors: The average rate, v_{cm}, of the isothermal decomposition of a supersaturated solid solution of silver in copper is markedly affected by small simultaneously present additions of Sb and Be, even when these elements are present in concentrations considerably lower than their respective solid solubility limits. When added separately, antimony accelerates and beryllium slows down the process of decomposition. However, these effects are not additive when Sb and Be are present simultaneously: At a given Sb concentration v_{cm} increases at first with the increasing Be content, reaches a maximum and then slowly decreases (Fig.1-3). The higher the content of antimony the higher are the values of v_{cm} for any given beryllium concentrations

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including those corresponding to the maximum values of v_{cm}. These effects can be explained on the basis of a hypothesis of internal adsorption of the Sb and Be atoms in structurally distorted zones linking the nuclei of decomposition with the solid solution matrix, it being postulated that the alloying elements can be adsorbed not only as separate atoms but also in the form of complexes containing atoms of both additions. As a result of the adsorption of complexes the free energy of the distorted zones is decreased in regions where - owing to the specific character of the distortion - it would not be decreased by adsorption of single atoms. The extent to which adsorption of complexes affects the kinetics of decomposition of the solid solution varies with time since, as a result of adsorption, the total concentration of both alloying elements in the adsorption zone is altered to a degree depending on the

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overall concentration of the additions present simultaneously in the alloy: At a given Sb concentration, beryllium - when present in small quantities - is absorbed mainly in the form of complexes with the result that the concentration of Sb in the adsorption zone is increased and its accelerating effect on the decomposition of the solid solution is multiplied. On the other hand, when the Be content is high, it is adsorbed in the form of single atoms which increases its concentration in the adsorption zones with the result that the rate of decomposition is slowed down. The effects of Be and Sb on the course of the ageing process are also non-additive. In the initial stages of the process when formation of nuclei of decomposition is the predominant factor affecting the kinetics of decomposition, the effects of the alloying additions on nucleation due to local lattice distortions in the

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vicinity of the solute atoms are non-additive because - owing to the fact that Be atoms are smaller and Sb atoms larger than the solvent atoms - the lattice distortions caused by the atoms of either element present separately are more severe than those caused by the complexes formed when the two alloying additions are present simultaneously. In the later stages of the ageing process when growth of the decomposition centres affected by the adsorption of the alloying elements in the surrounding zones is the predominating factor, the non-additive character of the effects of Sb and Be is evidently due to the fact that at first beryllium is preferentially adsorbed, while adsorption of antimony takes place mainly in the later stages. This time-lag in the adsorption activities of the two elements is probably associated with the fact that with the growth

 of the decomposition nuclei the character and magnitude

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of the lattice distortions in the zones connecting the nuclei with the solid solution matrix are correspondingly altered. There are 9 graphs, 1 table and 21 references of which 20 are Soviet and 1 English.

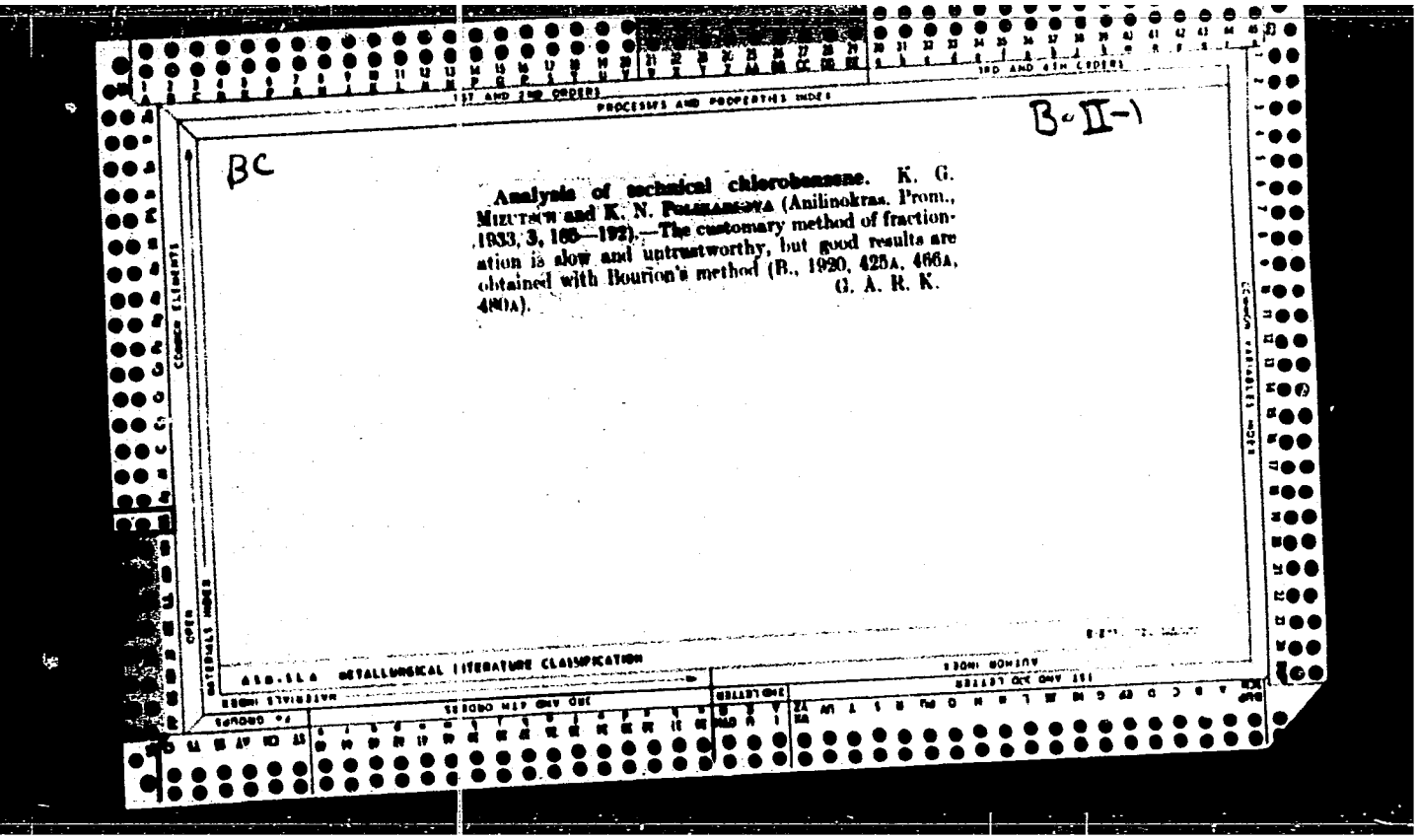
ASSOCIATION: Institut Fiziki Metallov Ural'skogo Filiala AN SSSR (Institute of Metal Physics, Ural Branch of the AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: 18th December 1956.

Card 11/11

ARKHAROV, V.I.; BELEIKOVA, M.M.; MIKHEYEV, M.N.; MOISEYEV, A.I.; POLIKARPOVA, I.P.

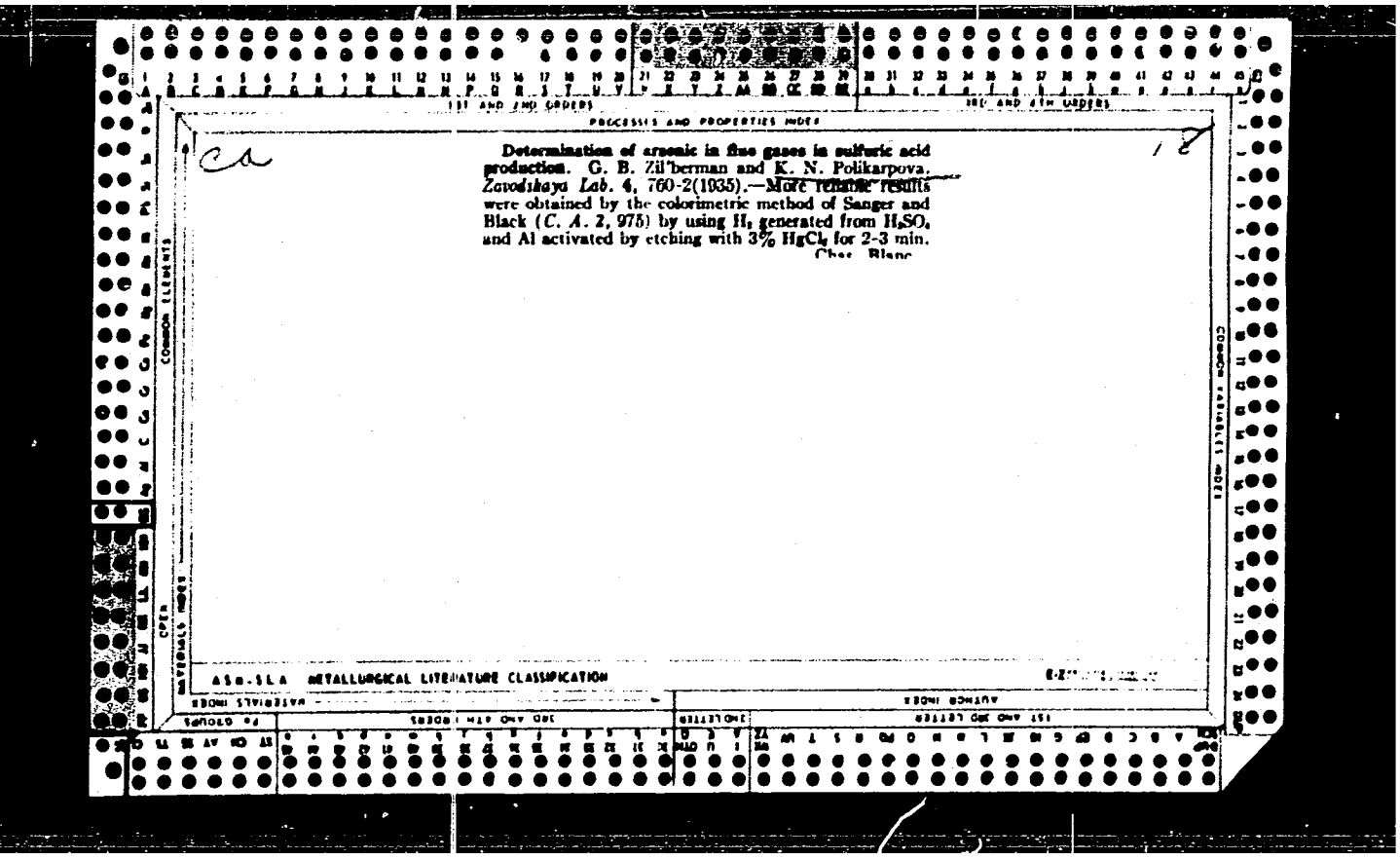
Changes in the effectiveness of various additions at the various stages of the aging of alloys. Issl.po zharopr.splav. 4: 176-180 '59. (MIRA 13:5)
(Solutions, Solid--Analysis)



BC

B-II-1

Analysis of technical chlorobenzene. K. G. MIZUTSEV and K. N. POLEKARNOVA (Anilinokras. Prom., 1933, 3, 165—192).—The customary method of fractionation is slow and untrustworthy, but good results are obtained with Bourion's method (B., 1920, 425A, 466A, 480A). G. A. R. K.



Determination of arsenic in flue gases in sulfuric acid production. G. B. Zil'berman and K. N. Polikarpova. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 4, 760-2(1935).—More reliable results were obtained by the colorimetric method of Sanger and Black (*C. A.* 2, 975) by using H_2 generated from H_2SO_4 and Al activated by etching with 3% $HgCl_2$ for 2-3 min.

RODMAN, L.S.; LEVIN, V.L.; POLIKARPOVA, L.D.

Quantitative characteristics of the significance of plants as ground-water indicators in the northwestern part of the Caspian Sea region. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.3:146-153 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy fizicheskoy geografii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo pedagogicheskogo instituta im.V.I.Lenina.
(Caspian Sea region--Water, Underground)
(Indicator plants)

POLIKARPOVA, L. G.

I

USSR / Plant Physiology. Photosynthesis

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1959, No 1269

Author : Shatilov, I. S.; Rachinskiy, V. V., and Polikarpova, L. G.
Inst : Timiryazov Agricultural Academy
Title : Photosynthesis in Perennial Grasses and Winter Wheat Under Negative Temperatures.

Orig Pub : Iz. Timiryazovsk. S.-Kh. Akad., No. 3, 207-212, 1957

Abstract : Radioactive isotope of C^{14} was used to determine the intensity of photosynthesis in red clover, blue alfalfa, [Medicago sativa], meadow timothy, meadow fescue, winter wheat Moskovskaya 2453, and wheat-grass hybrid No 599, grown under field conditions. In the perennial grasses and winter wheat there was observed a substantial photosynthesis at negative temperature, with the intensity of photosynthesis being the higher the greater a plant's resistance

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4

L 58319-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5015124

UR/0205/65/005/003/0342/0344
612.014.48 : 577.391

14
B

AUTHOR: Polikarpova, ... I.

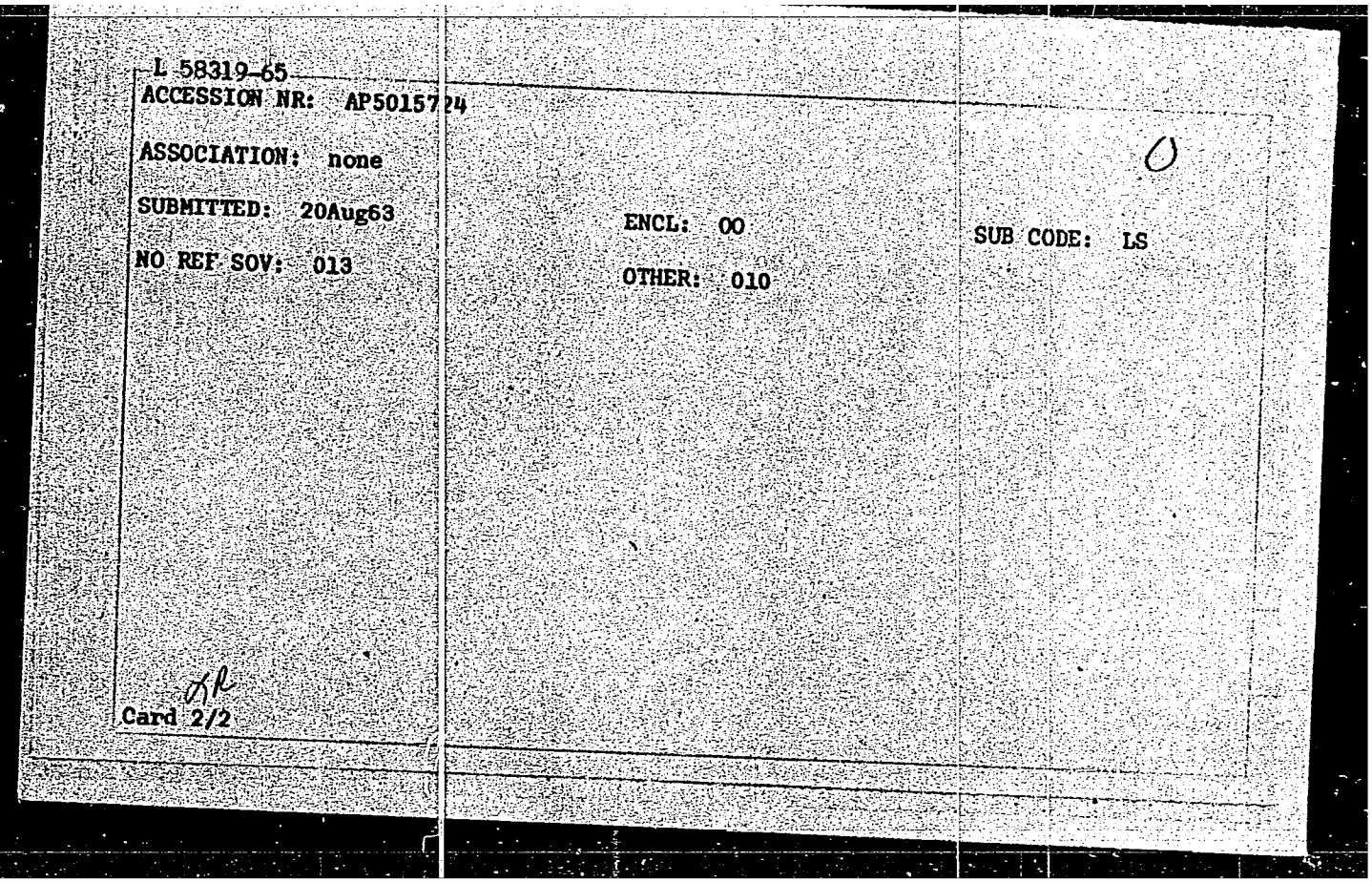
TITLE: Calcium content of vascular tissue in guinea pigs exposed to ionizing radiation

SOURCE: Radiobiologiya, v. 5, no. 3, 1965, 342-344

TOPIC TAGS: ionizing radiation, calcium, aorta, gamma ray, cobalt 60

ABSTRACT: The calcium content in the aorta wall of guinea pigs 1, 3, and 5 days after the animals were exposed to a single dose of gamma rays from Co^{60} (800 r) was found to remain within normal limits. This may also have been the case in the smaller blood vessels, although they were not specifically investigated. It is fair to conclude, therefore, that the impairment of permeability and stability of the vascular walls in animals exposed to ionizing radiation is due to other biochemical factors than a calcium deficiency. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

Card 1/2



L 58319-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5015724

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 20Aug63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 013 OTHER: 010

Card 2/2

POLIKARPOVA, L. I. "Some Oxidizing Restorative Agents in the Tissue of Large Blood Vessels During Radiation Injuries." Irradiated rabits (1000 r), guinea pigs (800 r), and monkeys (600 r) showed changes in ascorbic-acid metabolism of the aortic wall.

candidate dissertation listed in Meditsinskaya radiologiya, no. , 1964. The article did not state specifically what degree was awarded. The annotated titles deal with studies on radiation physiology, radiation biochemistry, combined trauma and the influence of radiation on regenerative processes, radiation microbiology and immunology, and radiation pharmacology.

L 27534-66 EWT(m)

ACC NR: AP6012246 SOURCE CODE: UR/0205/65/005/006/0896/0898

AUTHOR: Polikarpova, L. I.

ORG: Institute of Experimental Medicine, AMN SSSR, Leningrad (Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR)

TITLE: Ascorbic acid metabolism in rat suprarenal gland tissue associated with the effect of ionizing radiation without protectors and with the use of mercamine and cystamine

SOURCE: Radiobiologiya, v. 5, no. 6, 1965, 896-898

TOPIC TAGS: ascorbic acid, radiation biologic effect, rat, x ray irradiation, gland, radiation sickness

ABSTRACT: The effect of single X-ray irradiation and of repeated small dose radiation of rats on reduced ascorbic acid and dehydroascorbic acid content in adrenal gland tissue as well as the effects of mercamine and cystamine were investigated. Acute radiation sickness disturbed the ascorbic acid metabolism in rat adrenal tissue as shown by reduction of the reduced ascorbic acid content and appearance of dehydroascorbic acid. Preliminary small dose (15 and 30 r) irradiation promoted reduction of ascorbic acid in adrenal gland tissue of rats subjected later to 800 r ionizing radiation. Administration of mercamine to

UDC: 612.015.3:577.391:628.58

Card 1/2

L 27534-66

ACC NR: AP6012246 0

healthy animals caused changes in ascorbic acid metabolism similar to changes caused by ionizing radiation. Prophylactic administration of mercamine to animals subjected to lethal dosage irradiation caused oxidation of the ascorbic acid in adrenal gland tissue, but its administration prior to 800 r irradiation of rats irradiated with 30 r dosage did not cause oxidation. Administration of cystamine did not affect ascorbic acid metabolism in adrenal gland tissue in either the healthy or irradiated rats. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 25Nov63/ ORIG REF: 009/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2 BLG

POLIKARPOVA, L.I.

The oxidation-reduction system ascorbic acid - dehydroascorbic acid under normal conditions and following irradiation. Med. rad. 8 no.4:74-79 Ap '63 (MIRA 17:2)

POLIKARPOVA, L.I.

Subspecies Anopheles maculipennis Meig. in Latvia. Med. parazit., Moskva no.1:19-9 Jan-Feb 1953. (CIML 24:4)

1. Of the Republic Anti-Malarial Station for Latvian SSR (Head -- I. Ts. Yudelovich).

POLIKARPOVA, L. I.

POLIKARPOVA, L.I.

Survival of Apopheles mosquitoes to an epidemiologically dangerous age in Riga. Med.paraz. i paraz.bol.supplement to no.1:27-29 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Iz respublikanskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii Latviyskoy SSR.

(RIGA--MOSQUITOES AS CARRIERS OF DISEASE)

POLIKARPOVA, L. I.

USSR/Zooparasitology. Parasitic Protozoa. G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 17, 1958, 76914.

Author : Yudelovich, I.S.; Polikarpova, L.I.
Inst : Iz parazilologicheskogo otdela respublikanskoy sanitarno-epidemio-logicheskoy stantsii Ministerstva zdrav. Latviyskoy SSR.
Title : Materials on Combatting Malaria in the Latvian SSR.

Orig Pub: Med. parazitol. i parazitarn. bolezni, 1957, 26, No 6, 688-691.

Abstract: In relation to the planned antimalarial measures, malarial morbidity in the republic decreased 12 times in 1950 in comparison with 1948 (in 1948, the number of patients registered comprised 5001; of new local cases - 2103), in 1956, only 1 case of new local malaria was registered.

Card : 1/1

POLIKARPOVA, L.I.

Ascorbic acid metabolism in the wall of the aorta during the development of radiation sickness. Biokhimiia 25 no. 3:465-469 My-Je '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(RADIATION SICKNESS) (ASCORBIC ACID) (AORTA)

POLIKARPOVA, L.I. (USSR)

"Ascorbic Acid Metabolism and the Glutathione Adrenaline Contents of Vascular Tissue after Exposure to Ionizing Radiation."

Report presented at the 5th Int'l. Biochemistry Congress, Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961.

POLIKARPOVA, L. I., CAND MED SCI, "CERTAIN OXIDATION-REDUCTION AGENTS OF THE TISSUE OF THE LARGE BLOOD VESSELS IN RADIATION INJURIES." MOSCOW, 1961. (ACAD MED SCI USSR). (KL-DV, 11-61, 229).

POLIKARPOVA, L. I.; SHULYATIKOVA, A. Ya.

Some changes in the carbohydrate metabolism of monkeys in acute radiation sickness. Radiobiologiia 2 no.3:390-394 '62.
(MIRA 15:7)

(CARBOHYDRATE METABOLISM) (RADIATION SICKNESS)

YUDELOVICH, I.S.; POLIKARPOVA, L.I.

Epidemiology of tick-borne encephalitis in the Latvian S.S.R.
Med.paraz.i paraz.bol. no.3:301-304 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Iz Respublikanskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii Latviyskoy SSR (glavnyy vrach A.A. Kornya).
(LATVIA—ENCEPHALITIS)

30356

27.1220

S/205/61/001/004/015/032
D298/D303

AUTHOR: Polikarpova, L. I.

TITLE: Ascorbic acid metabolism in the wall of the blood vessels in monkeys affected by ionizing radiation

PERIODICAL: Radiobiologiya, v. 1, no. 4, 1961, 547-549

TEXT: In the course of previous research, the author determined the free ascorbic acid content and dehydroascorbic acid content of the vascular tissue of guinea pigs and rabbits (Ref. 1: Biokhimiya, 25, 465, 1960). In other research (Ref. 2: Byull. eksperim. biol. i med., 51, 3, 58, 1961) she found that one of the causes for the shifts in the ascorbic acid content of irradiated guinea pigs was reduction of the vascular tissue's restorative ability in relation to dehydroascorbic acid. In the present tests she studied the ascorbic acid metabolism in the blood vessel tissue of monkeys, animals which do not synthesize ascorbic acid, when affected by ionizing radiation. Attempts were made to determine the content of

Card 1/3

30356
S/205/61/001/004/015/032
D298/D303

Ascorbic acid...

ascorbic acid (free and bonded), dehydroascorbic acid and the restorative ability of the vascular tissue in relation to dehydroascorbic acid 1 and 3 days after single external gamma-irradiation from a Co^{60} source in a dose of 600 r. A study was also made of monkeys which had survived the effects of external X-ray irradiation in doses of 300 or 700 r 2 - 3 years previously. One day after general irradiation, the content of ascorbic and dehydroascorbic acids in the wall of the aorta increased. After 3 days the ascorbic acid concentration dropped, while the dehydro-ascorbic acid content remained at a high level. The ratio of dehydro-ascorbic/ascorbic acid concentration (the index of the trend of the redox processes in the tissues) 1 day after irradiation tends to fall, but by the 3rd day has risen above normal. The aortic tissue's restora-tive power in relation to dehydroascorbic acid increases on the first day after irradiation, but falls to normal on the 3rd day. Study of the monkeys irradiated 2 - 3 years previously showed that disturbances of the ascorbic acid metabolism were more marked in those animals which received 700 r than in those exposed to 300 r. The total amount of ascorbic and dehydroascorbic acids in the wall of the aorta was reduced,

Card 2/3

4

30356
S/205/61/001/004/015/032
D298/D303

Ascorbic acid...

especially the ascorbic acid content. The dehydroascorbic/ascorbic acid ratio was somewhat heightened. The aortic tissue's restorative power in relation to dehydroascorbic acid was higher than normal. There are 1 table and 5 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: M. O. Schultze, E. Stotz, C. G. King, J. Biol. Chem., 122, 395, 1938.

SUBMITTED: February 12, 1961

Card 3/3

4

POLIKARPOVA, L.I.

Glutathione concentration in vascular tissues of guinea pigs exposed to ionizing radiation. Radiobiologiia 1 no.5:715-718 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

(GLUTATHIONE) (BLOOD VESSELS)
(GAMMA RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

POLIKARPOVA, L.I.

Metabolism of ascorbic acid in the wall of blood vessels in monkeys exposed to ionizing radiation. Radiobiologiia 1 no.4:547-549 '61. (MIRA 17:2)

32752
S/205/61/001/006/012/022
D243/D305

27.1220 also 2209

AUTHOR: Polikarpova, L.I.

TITLE: Content of adrenaline and its oxidation products in blood vessel walls in guinea-pigs exposed to ionizing radiation

PERIODICAL: Radiobiologiya, v. 1, no. 6, 1961, 899 - 902

TEXT: A continuation of previous work in which the author described the marked disturbance of ascorbic acid metabolism on irradiating guinea-pigs. Ascorbic acid normally reinforces and prolongs the effects of adrenaline and noradrenaline in two ways: 1) Adrenaline oxidation begins only after oxidation of all cellular ascorbic acid; 2) Latter reduces intermediate oxidation products. The object of the present study was to investigate the ascorbic acid-adrenaline oxidation-reduction system in the vessel walls of irradiated guinea-pigs by measuring the content therein of adrenaline, noradrenaline and oxidation products. Male guinea-pigs of 200 - 250 g recieved an 800 rad. dose of external radiation with ^{60}Co γ-rays at a rate of 448 rads/min. and were then decapitated after being

Card 1/2

Content of adrenaline and its ...

deprived of food for 16 hours. The aorta was extracted and cleaned and the concentrations of adrenaline, noradrenaline and oxidation products determined by the method of V.O. Osinskaya (Ref. 30: Biokhimiya, 22, 537, 1957), 1, 3 and 5 days after irradiation, on 200 - 300 mg of aortic tissue from three animals. The aortic adrenaline concentration fell considerably immediately after irradiation. In two of five determinations on the third and fifth days it reached zero and oxidation products were detected. Noradrenaline was not detected in normal aortic tissue or after irradiation. There are 1 table and 30 references: 19 Soviet-bloc and 11 non-Soviet-bloc. The 4 most recent references to the English-language publications read as follows: M.C. Goodall and M. Long, Amer. J. Physiol., 197, 1265 1959; C.T. Anderson, H. Balschko, J.H. Burn and R.H. Mole, Brit. J. Pharmacol., 6, 2, 342, 1951; J.Q. Griffith, E. Anthony, E. Pendergrass and R. Perryman, Proc. Soc. Exptl. Biol. and Med., 64, 331, 1947; A.H. Hunt, Brit. J. Surg., 28, 436, 1941.

SUBMITTED: July 3, 1961

Card 2/2

POLIKARPOVA, L.I.; SHULYATIKOVA, A.Ya.

Chloride content of the blood of Rhesus monkeys under the influence of radiations. Med.rad. 6 no.3:79-80 '61.
(MIRA 14:5)

(RADIATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (CHLORIDES)

POLIKARPOVA, L.I.

Reduction of dehydroascorbic acid by the aortic tissue in acute radiation sickness in guinea pigs. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 51 no.3:58-60 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR N.A.Krayevskim.
(ASCORBIC ACID) (AORTA) (RADIATION SICKNESS)

27.2400

39558
S/205/62/002/003/004/015
I021/I221

AUTHOR: Polikarpova, I. I. and Shulyatikova, A. Ya.

TITLE: Some changes in the carbohydrate metabolism in monkeys during acute radiation sickness

PERIODICAL: Radiobiologiya, v. 2, no. 3, 1962, 390-394

TEXT: The authors examined the levels of glucose, glycogen and lactic acid in bloods of Rhesus monkeys before and after irradiation with X-rays with a dose of 700 r. The mean level of glucose in normal monkeys was 97 mg% and of lactic acid 79 mg%. 24 hours after irradiation the level of lactic acid decreased to 48 mg% (mean value). The level of glucose remained unchanged during 3 days after irradiation. A gradual increase in the levels of glucose and lactic acid was noted 5-8 days after irradiation, the mean values being 259 mg% and 92mg% respectively. The levels of glycogen in blood remained unchanged during the first 3 days after irradiation (17 mg%). This level decreased subsequently. There are 4 tables.

SUBMITTED: October 16, 1961

Card 1/1

L 52068-65 EWG(j)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EPR/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c)
Pr-4/Ps-4/Pu-4 IJP(c) JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP5014078 UR/0363/65/001/004/0495/0497

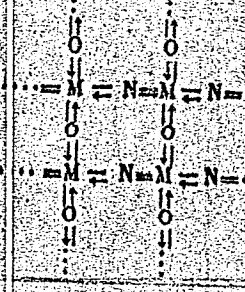
AUTHOR: Buslayev, Yu. A.; Sinitsyna, S. M.; Polikarpova, M. A. 42 40 B

TITLE: Synthesis of niobium oxonitride

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 1, no. 4, 1965, 495-497

TOPIC TAGS: niobium compound, inorganic polymer, thermal analysis, gravimetric analysis

ABSTRACT: Oxonitrides of transition elements apparently consist of polymers with cumulative bonds



Card 1/2

L 52068-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5014078

2

The authors found a method of synthesizing niobium oxonitride with a Nb:O:N ratio of 1:1.08:0.9. The starting reagents, NH_3, $NbOCl_3$ and NH_4Cl, were reacted in an autoclave at 8 atm for 6 days. The product $NbO(NH_2)NH \cdot 3NH_4Cl$ was heated in argon to 600°C, yielding niobium oxonitride. Ultimate analysis of the latter showed its formula to be $NbO_{1.08}N_{0.90}$. The oxonitride was a dark-blue, finely crystalline powder soluble in water, alkalis, dilute and concentrated mineral acids (including HF) and common organic solvents. Thermogravimetric analysis showed that it is stable when heated in air up to 550°C; above this temperature, it decomposes into niobium pentoxide. An x-ray diffraction study of the synthesized niobium oxonitride NbON showed that it did not contain niobium nitride or pentoxide impurities. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N. S. Kurnakova Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 13Jan65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC, GC

NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 003

mc

Card 2/2

L 55951-65 EWT(m)/EPA(s)-2/EPF(c)/EWP(b)/EPF(n)-2/EPR/EWP(j)/T/EWP(t) Pc-4/Pr-4/
Ps-4/Pt-7/Pu-4 IJP(c) JD/WW/JG/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5014079 UR/0363/65/001/004/0498/0502
546.882:541.6

AUTHOR: Buslayev, Yu. A.; Sinitsyna, S. M.; Glushkova, M. A.; Yershova, M. M.; Polikarpova, M. A.

TITLE: Niobium-base inorganic polymers

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 1, no. 4, 1965, 498-502

TOPIC TAGS: niobium nitryl chloride, inorganic polymer, niobium chloride, ir spectroscopy, polymer chain

ABSTRACT: The authors attempted to prepare niobium nitryl chloride $NbNCl_2$ from $NbCl_5$ and NH_4Cl in nitrobenzene. The actual formulas of the products obtained were determined as being $Nb_2NCl_7H_6$ (I) (after washing with benzene and ether) and $Nb_3NCl_2O_x(OH)_y$ (II) (after washing with water). Compound (I) is thought to consist of $NbNHCl_3$, $NbNCl_2$, and NH_4Cl. The difference between (I) and (II) is due to the elimination of NH_4Cl and apparently to a partial hydrolysis of (I). Both compounds were found to be diamagnetic (the magnetic properties were studied by V. I. Belova).

Card 1/3

L 55951-65

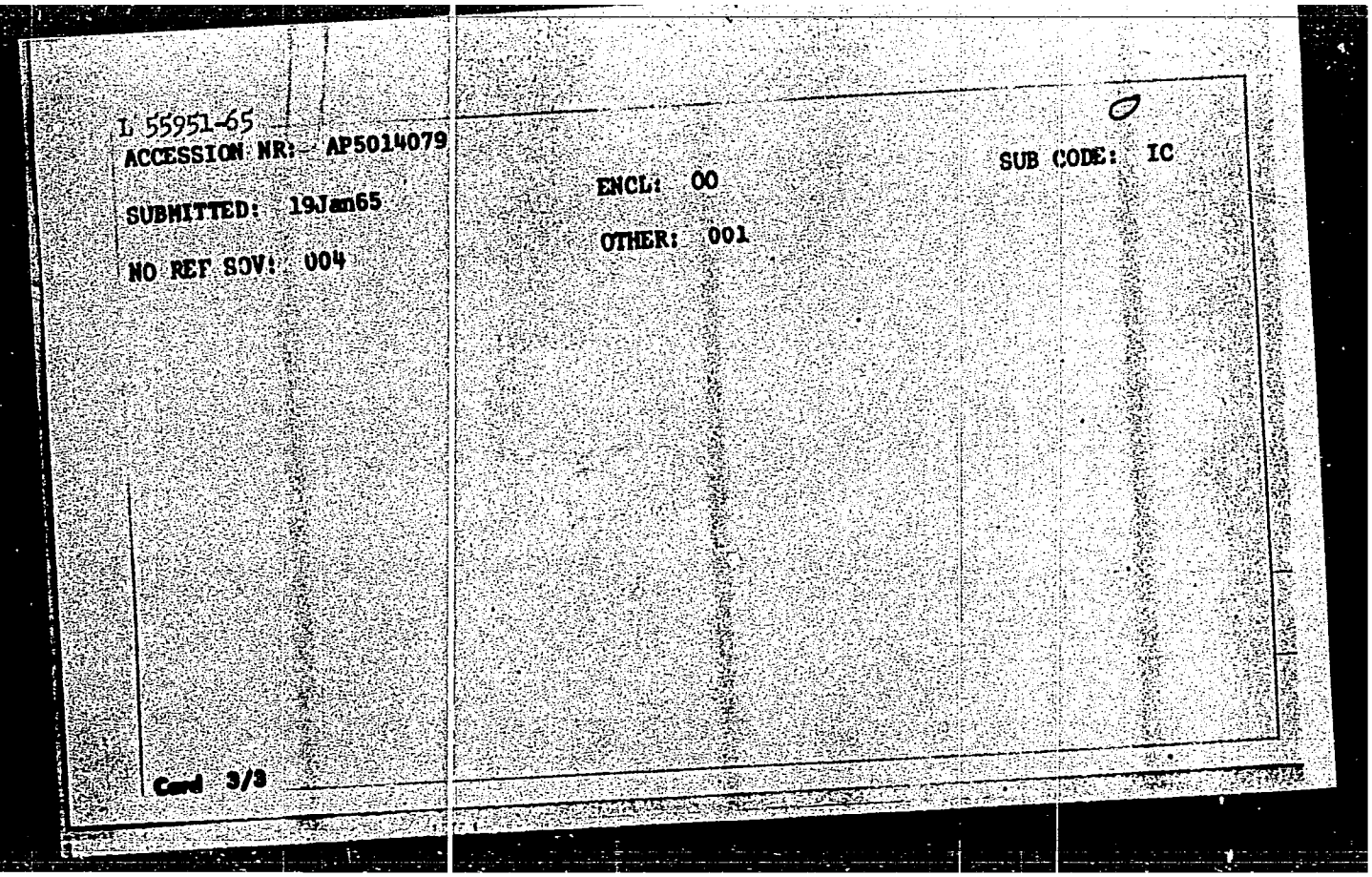
ACCESSION NR: AP5014075

3

indicating a high degree of oxidation of Nb. The nature of the bonding in (I) was investigated by means of infrared spectroscopy with a UR-10 spectrophotometer (the IR spectra were recorded and the frequencies assigned by Yu. Ya. Kharitonov) in the range of 700-1000 cm^{-1} (with a maximum at 740 cm^{-1}), which was attributed to stretching vibrations in the ...NbN ...NbN ...NbN chains. An attempt was made to prepare compounds containing mixed chains composed of phosphorus, nitrogen, and niobium; to this end, a mixture of PCl_5, $NbCl_5$, and NH_4Cl was reacted in nitrobenzene at 160°C. The IR spectra of the products, $P_5NbN_{11}Cl_9H_{12}$ (III) and $P_5Nb_8Cl_4(OH)$ (V), did not show any absorption bands due to stretching vibrations of the bonds in the ...NbNNbN... or ...NPN... chains. This leads to the conclusion that the reaction of niobium and phosphorus pentachlorides with ammonium chloride yields products which are not a mixture of niobium and phosphorus nitryl chlorides, but constitute a niobium phosphonitryl chloride compound. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N. S. Kurnakova Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, Academy of Sciences SSSR)

Card 2/3



L 55951-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5014079

SUBMITTED: 19Jan65

NO REF SOV: 004

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 001

SUB CODE: IC

Card 3/3

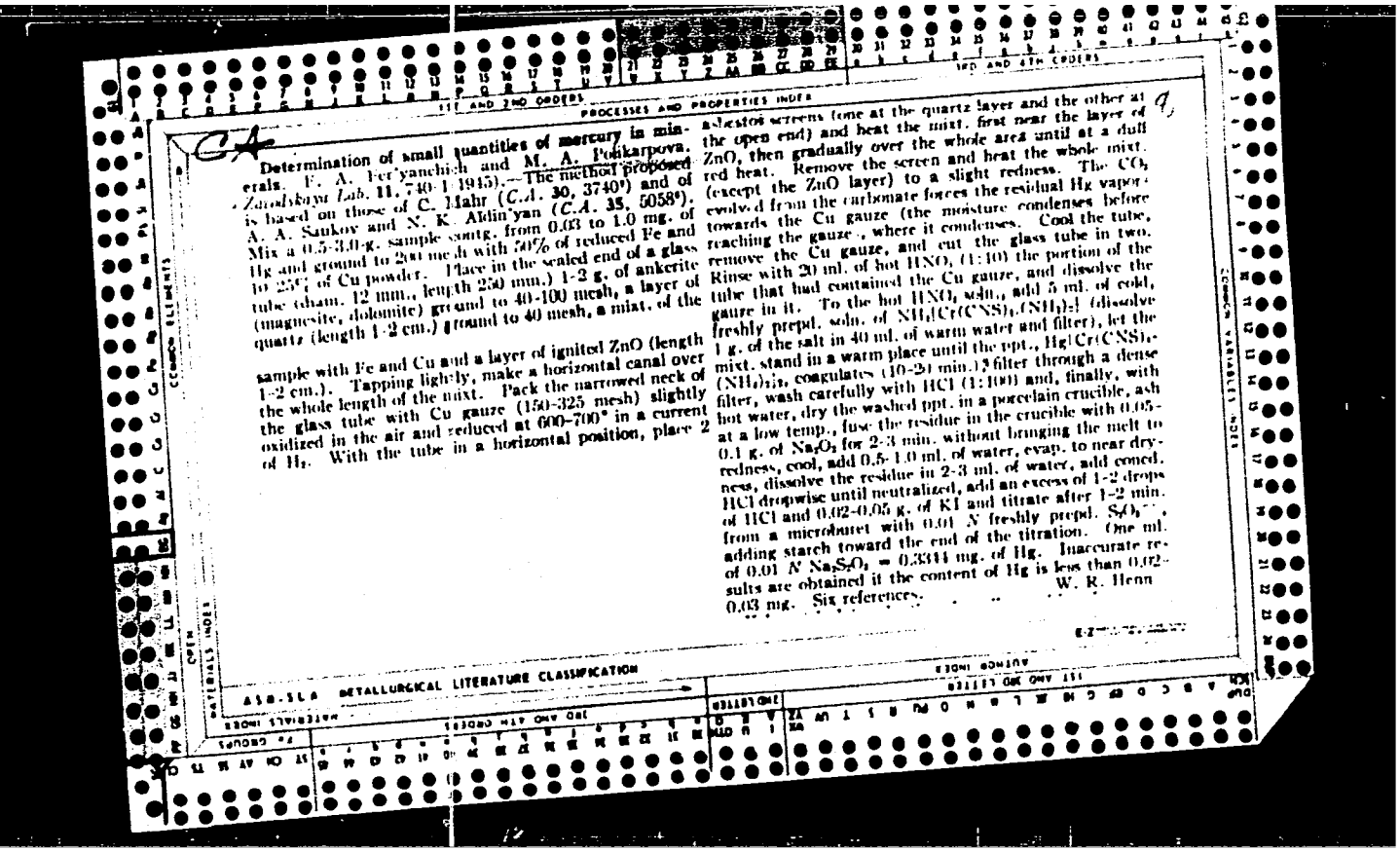
1. POLIKARPOVA, M.

2. USSR (600)

4. Cosmetics

7. Care of the complexion. Sov.zhen., 9, no. 1, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, ~~April~~ 1953, Uncl.



Determination of small quantities of mercury in minerals. E. A. Per'yanchich and M. A. Poskarpova. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 11, 740-1 1945).—The method proposed is based on those of C. Mahr (*C.A.* 30, 3740⁹) and of A. A. Saukov and N. K. Aldin'yan (*C.A.* 35, 5058⁸). Mix a 0.5-3.0-g. sample contg. from 0.03 to 1.0 mg. of Hg and ground to 200 mesh with 50% of reduced Fe and to 25% of Cu powder. Place in the sealed end of a glass tube (diam. 12 mm., length 250 mm.) 1-2 g. of ankerite (magnesite, dolomite) ground to 40-100 mesh, a layer of quartz (length 1-2 cm.) ground to 40 mesh, a mixt. of the sample with Fe and Cu and a layer of ignited ZnO (length 1-2 cm.). Tapping lightly, make a horizontal canal over the whole length of the mixt. Pack the narrowed neck of the glass tube with Cu gauze (150-325 mesh) slightly oxidized in the air and reduced at 600-700° in a current of H_2. With the tube in a horizontal position, place 2 asbestos screens (one at the quartz layer and the other at the open end) and heat the mixt. first near the layer of ZnO, then gradually over the whole area until at a dull red heat. Remove the screen and heat the whole mixt. (except the ZnO layer) to a slight redness. The CO_2 evolved from the carbonate forces the residual Hg vapors towards the Cu gauze (the moisture condenses before reaching the gauze), where it condenses. Cool the tube, remove the Cu gauze, and cut the glass tube in two. Rinse with 20 ml. of hot HNO_3 (1:10) the portion of the tube that had contained the Cu gauze, and dissolve the gauze in it. To the hot HNO_3 soln., add 5 ml. of cold, freshly prepd. soln. of $NH_4[Cr(CNS)_4(NH_3)_2]$ (dissolve 1 g. of the salt in 40 ml. of warm water and filter), let the mixt. stand in a warm place until the ppt., $Hg[Cr(CNS)_4]_2(NH_4)_2$, coagulates (10-20 min.), filter through a dense filter, wash carefully with HCl (1:100) and, finally, with hot water, dry the washed ppt. in a porcelain crucible, ash at a low temp., fuse the residue in the crucible with 0.05-0.1 g. of Na_2O_2 for 2-3 min. without bringing the melt to redness, cool, add 0.5-1.0 ml. of water, evap. to near dryness, dissolve the residue in 2-3 ml. of water, add concd. HCl dropwise until neutralized, add an excess of 1-2 drops of HCl and 0.02-0.05 g. of KI and titrate after 1-2 min. from a microburet with 0.01 *N* freshly prepd. $S_2O_3^{--}$, adding starch toward the end of the titration. One ml. of 0.01 *N* $Na_2S_2O_3$ = 0.3044 mg. of Hg. Inaccurate results are obtained if the content of Hg is less than 0.02-0.03 mg. Six references. W. R. Henn

POLIKARPOVA, M.D.

Giant cavernous angioma of the liver. Khirurgiia no.3:68 Mr '55.
(MLRA 8:7)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya Kurskoy zheleznodorozhnoy bol'nitsy (zav. otdeleniyem S.N.Polikarpov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' prof. A.S.Brumberg, nachal'nik bol'nitsy - podpolkovnik-direktor S.N. Polikarpov).

(LIVER, neoplams,
angioma)
(ANGIOMA,
liver)

POLIKARPOV, S.N.; POLIKARPOVA, M.D.

Treatment of endarteritis obliterans with subcutaneous injections of oxygen. Khirurgiia, 33 no.1:101-102 Ja '57 (MLRA 10:4)

1. Iz Kurskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy Moskovsko-Kursko-Donbasskoy zheleznoy dorogi (nach. S.N. Polikarpov)

(THROMBOANGIITIS OBLITERANS, ther.
oxygen, subcutaneous inject.) (Rus)
(OXYGEN, ther. use
thromboangiitis obliterans, subcutaneous inject) (Rus)

POLIKARPOVA, M. D., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Treatment of obliterated endarteritis by the subcutaneous administration of oxygen," Kursk, 1960, 18 pp (Second Moscow State Medical Institute im N. I. Pirogov) (KL, 3-60, 147)

POLIKARPOVA, M.D.

Treating obliterating endarteritis by subcutaneous administration of oxygen. Report No.2. Khirurgiia 36 no.9:68-72 S '60.
(MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz Kurskoy zheleznodorozhnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (nach. S.N. Polikarpov). Nauchnyy rukovoditel' - zaveduyushchiy kafedroy obshchey khirurgii lechebnogo fakul'teta II Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova prof. V.A. Ivanov.
(ARTERIES---DISEASES) (OXYGEN---THERAPY)

ROZENTUL, M.A.

"Care of the skin of the face.- D.I.Lass, M.G.Polikarpova. Reviewed by M.A.Rozentul. Vest.ven.i derm.no.3:80-81 My-Je '55. (MLRA 8:10)

(SKIN--CARE AND HYGIENE) (LASS, D.I.)

POLIKARPOVA, M.G., vrach

Care of the feet. Zdorov'e 2 no.4:31 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:7)
(CHIROPODY)

LASS, David Isaakovich; POLIKARPOVA, Mariya Gavrilovna; BELEN'KIY, G.B., red.; BUL'DYAEV, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Hygienic and cosmetic advice on the care of the skin and hair] Gigienicheskie i kosmeticheskie sovety po ukhodu za kozhei i volosami. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry, 1957. 113 p. (MIRA 11:10)
(HAIR--CARE AND HYGIENE) (SKIN--CARE AND HYGIENE)

LASS, D.I., prof.; POLIKARPOVA, M.G.

Organization of a cosmetic service. Vest.derm.i ven. 35 no.5: 77-79 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

(BEAUTY CULTURE) (DERMATOLOGY)

POLIKARPOVA, M.G.

YEFIMOVA, A.A., kand.med.nauk; MAKAROV, N.N.; VASIL'YEV, A.V., vrach; YARINA, L.N., vrach; POLIKARPOVA, M.G., vrach-kosmetolog; POPOV, I.P., kand. biol.nauk; SUBBOTINA, G.I., vrach

Advice from "Zdorov'e". Zdorov'e 3 no.12:28-29 D '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(HYGIENE)

POLIKARPOVA, M.G., vrach-kosmetolog

Chemical curling of the hair. Zdorov'e 5 no.12:29 D '59.
(MIRA 13:4)

(HAIR--CARE AND HYGIENE) (ACETIC ACID)

LITVINENKO, L.T. [Lytvynenko, L.T.]; GULYY, M.F. [Hulyi, M.F.]; POLIKARPOVA, N.I.

Effect of modifying factors on thiol groups and the biological properties of proteins. Ukr. biokhim. zhur. 35 no.4:483-495 '63.
(MIRA 17:11)

1. Institute of Biochemistry of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian S.S.R., Kiyev.

BRYKINA, M.M.; GATTENBERGER, Yu.P.; KORNILAYEV, V.N.; MIKHAYLOVSKIY, N.K.; POLIKARPOVA, K.V.; RYBIN, F.S.

Improving methods for the field and geological study of oil reservoir rocks in order to monitor and control development. Nauch.-tekh. sbor. po dob. nefti no.22:76-79 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy neftegazovyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.

POLIKARPOVA, R.V.; BRYKINA, M.M.

Determining the degree of conformance of the beds of horizon DI of the Minnibayevo region of the Romashkino field. Nauch.-tekh. sbor. po dob. nefti. no.20:45-50 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

BRYKINA, M.M.; MAKSIMOV. M.M.; POLIKARPOVA, R.V.; RYBIN, F.S.; SMIRNOVA, A.A.

Comparison of the properties of reservoir rocks in level D_1 of the central section of the Minnibayevo region based on field data and data obtained with the EI-S electric integrator. Nauch-tekh. sbor. po dob. nefti. no.21:3-13 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy neftegazovyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.

VELICHKO, F.K.; KEDA, B.I.; POLIKARPOVA, S.D.

Ureides, phenylhydrazides, and isothiouronium derivatives of ω-chlorocarboxylic acids. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.7:2356-2358 Jl '64 (MIRA 17:8)

STRUKOV, A.I.; RABUKHIN, A.Ye.; KODOLOVA, I.M.; OLENEVA, T.N.; POLIKARPOVA, T.N.

Anatomical and roentgenological manifestations of fibrocavernous tuberculosis. Probl. tub. 40 no.6:74-81 '62 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Strukov) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M.Sechenova i kafedry tuberkuleza (zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. A.Ye. Rabukhin) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey na baze TSentral'noy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya (nachal'nik A.A. Potsubeyenko).

POLIKARPOVA, T.N., assistent; ALYAB'YEVA, A.P.

Extensive aneurysm of the descending aorta. Vest.rent.i rad. no.1: 85-87 Ja-F '55. (MLRA 8:5)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy terapii (zav. deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR prof. Ye.M.Tareyev) i rentgenoradiologii (zav.prof. P.D.Yal'tsev) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta (dir. chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR prof. F.F.Talyzin).

(AORTIC ANEURYSM, case report)

POLIKARPOVA, T.S.

Course of the primary tuberculous process in tuberculous meningitis in children. Probl. tub. no.8:23-29'62. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Iz Rostovskogo-na-Donu nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta akusherstva i pediatrii (dir. - kand.med.nauk F.S. Baranovskaya, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. I.Ya. Serebriyskiy) Ministerstvo zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.

(MENINGES—TUBERCULOSIS)

LIUBETSKAYA, M. Z., POLIKARPOVA, T. S.

Tuberculosis

Course of acute pneumonias in tuberculous children and differential diagnosis from exudative outbreak of pulmonary tuberculosis. Vop. pediat. i okhr. mat. i det. 19, no. 6, 1951.

9. **Monthly List of Russian Accessions**, Library of Congress, April 1953. Unclassified.

POLIKARPOVA, T.S.

Result of treating meningeal tuberculosis in children without subarachnoidal administration of drugs [with summary in French]. Probl.tub. 36 no.4:30-36 '58 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Iz Rostovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta akusserstva i pediatrii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR (dir. - kand.med. nauk F.S. Baranovskaya, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. I.Ya. Serebriyskiy).
(TUBERCULOSIS, MENINGEAL, in inf. & child
ther. without subarachnoid admin. of med. agents (Rus))

POLIKARPOVA V. A.

Category : USSR/Nuclear Physics - Nuclear Engineering and Power C-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1957, No 6126

Author : [redacted]
Title : Nenadekvit -- A New Uranium Silicate

Orig Pub : Atom. energiya, 1956, No 3, 132-134

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1

POLIKARPOVA V. A.

USSR/Cosmochemistry - Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry, D

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957 710

Author: Polikarpova, V. A.

Institution: None

Title: Nenadkevite -- A New Silicate of Uranium

Original Periodical: Atom. energiya, 1956, No 3, 132-134

Abstract: A new silicate of U, TR /sic/, Ca, and Mg, discovered in the USSR in 1952, is described. The mineral represents a continuous isomorphous series with end members U^{4+} and U^{6+}. The mineral occurs in the form of crystals (0.05-0.001 mm), concretions, and dense masses in the Na-metasomatism zone of a nameless Fe-U deposit in paragenesis with breunnerite, yttrosphene, uraninite, uranium-bearing malacon, and apatite. Cleavage is absent. The syngony is rhombic; the former is of the type $(U^{4+}, Y, Ce, Th)\ U^{6+}\ (Ca, Mg, Pb)(SiO_4)_2\ (OH)_4 \cdot nH_2O$. The color is black, greenish-black, brown to reddish-brown, orange, and yellow. Luster varies from vitreous to waxy. The specific weight

Card 1/2

POLIKARPOVA, V.A.

New data on "nenadkevite". Atom. energ. Supplement no.6:55-66 '57.
(MIRA 11:7)

(Uranium ores)

POLIKARPOVA, V.A.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 982

Voprosy geologii urana (Problems in the Geology of Uranium) 159 p. (Series: Atomnaya energiya. Prilozheniye, 1957, no. 6) 7,000 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: Konstantinov, M.M.; Tech. Ed.: Usachev, G.L.

PURPOSE: This book is of interest to uranium exploration specialists and geologists studying associated minerals.

COVERAGE: The present collection of 12 articles by different authors discusses the genesis of uranium deposits, uranium mineralogy, and methods of research and analysis used in evaluating ores. Several new minerals are described and a review of aerogeophysical exploitation in the United States, Canada and Australia is given. The articles are accompanied by diagrams, tables, photographs, and bibliographic references.

Card 1/3

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

MM/sfm
1-12-59

V.A.FOLIKARPOVA, (Ts.L.Amberstsumyan.)

"NEW DATA CONCERNING URANIUM MINERALS" by V. A. Folikarpova, Ts. L. Amberstsumyan.

Report presented at 2nd UN Atoms-for-Peace Conference, Geneva, 9-13 Sept 1958

FOLIKARPOVA, V.A.

PoLiKARPova, V.A.

21(4) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2714

International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. 2nd, Geneva, 1958

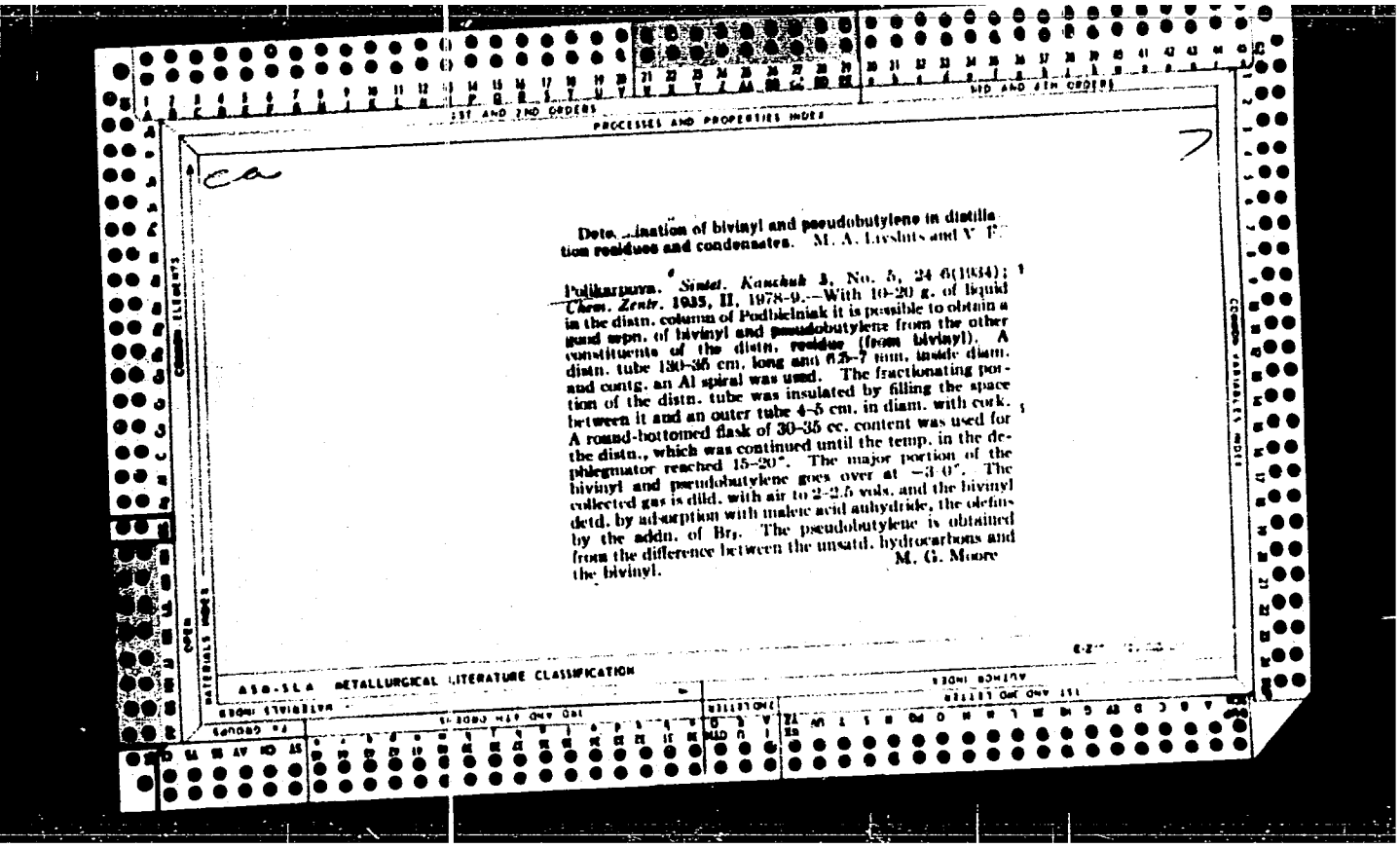
Doklady sovetskikh uchenykh; yadernoye goryucheye i reaktornyye metally. (Reports of Soviet Scientists; Nuclear Fuel and Reactor Metals) Moscow, Atomizdat, 1959. 670 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vol. 3) 8,000 copies printed.

Ed. (Title page): A.A. Bochvar, Academician, A.P. Vinogradov, Academician, V.S. Yemel'yanov, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences, and A.P. Zefirov, Doctor of Technical Sciences; Ed. (inside book): V.V. Pereverzev and Z.M. Pchel'ntseva; Tech. Ed.: E.I. Mazel'.

PURPOSE: This volume is intended for scientists, engineers, physicians, and biologists working in the production and peaceful application of atomic energy; for professors and students of schools of higher technical education where the subject is taught; and for people interested in atomic science and technology.

COVERAGE: This is volume 3 of a 6-volume set of reports on atomic energy, presented by Soviet scientists at the Second International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, held in Geneva from September 1 to 13, 1958. Volume 3 consists of two parts. The first part, edited by A.I. Zubov, is devoted to geology, prospecting, concentration and processing of nuclear source material. The second part, edited by G.L. Zverev, includes 27 reports on metallurgy, metallography, processing technology of nuclear fuels and reactor metals, and neutron irradiation effects on metals. The titles of the individual papers in most cases correspond word for word with those in the official English language edition on the Conference proceedings. See SOV/2081 for the titles of the other volumes of the set.

Card 4/11



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

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Determination of bivinyl and pseudobutylene in distillation residues and condensates. M. A. Lyubits and V. F. Polikarpova. *Sintet. Kauchuk* 3, No. 5, 24-6(1934); *Chem. Zentr.* 1935, II, 1978-9.—With 10-20 g. of liquid in the distn. column of Podbielniak it is possible to obtain a good sepn. of bivinyl and pseudobutylene from the other constituents of the distn. residue (from bivinyl). A distn. tube 130-35 cm. long and 6.5-7 mm. inside diam. and contg. an Al spiral was used. The fractionating portion of the distn. tube was insulated by filling the space between it and an outer tube 4-5 cm. in diam. with cork. A round-bottomed flask of 30-35 cc. content was used for the distn., which was continued until the temp. in the dephlegmator reached 15-20°. The major portion of the bivinyl and pseudobutylene goes over at −3.0°. The collected gas is dild. with air to 2-2.5 vols. and the bivinyl detd. by adsorption with maleic acid anhydride, the olefins by the addn. of Br_2. The pseudobutylene is obtained from the difference between the unsatd. hydrocarbons and the bivinyl.

M. G. Moore

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ISAKOVA, N.A.; [illegible], V.F.; [illegible], N.A.; [illegible], [illegible];
BELOVA, G.A.; [illegible], [illegible]; [illegible], I.V., red.;
[illegible]ASHIKOVA, I.[illegible], red.

[Analysis of the products of the synthetic rubber industry]
Analiz produktov proizvodstva sinteticheskikh kauchukov.
Moskva, Khimiia, 1964. [illegible] p. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Leningrad. Vsesoyuznyy [illegible] institut
sinteticheskogo kauchuka.